(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2752.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1799.

BERN, July 23.

SERIOUS troubles have broken out at Arburg, and in its neighbourhood, where the old ſtandard of the canton of Bern has been hoiſted in different places. Our directory has ſent a meſſage on that account to the legiſlative body, informing them of the meaſures taken to make thoſe troubles ceaſe, and inviting the legiſlators to enact a penal law againſt thoſe who ſhall hereafter be guilty of planting the old ſtandard of Bern. A detachment of horſe has been ſent to Arburg, to ſtifle, in its birth, the fire of inſurrection which threatens to ſpread over the neighbouring cantons.

ROVERBDO, July 31.

Extract from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.

"This is the firſt letter I have written theſe three months, ſo much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way. Yeſterday ſe'nnight was the happy day, when French liberty departed from our frontiers. The brave Tuſcan inſurgents have purged our coaſt from all Gallic intruders. You have no idea, my dear friend, of the courageous perſeverance of thoſe brave fellows. They endure hunger and thirſt, ſleep under the open canopy of Heaven, venture as far as the camp of the enemy, and dread neither fire nor death. Every inhabitant of Tuſcany would bluſh, if by his own perſon or property he had not contributed ſomething to the delivery of his country"

Junction of Macdonald and Moreau.

This has been the anxious theme of pro and contra for theſe two months paſt, in the whole political world of Europe. At laſt the pro ſeems to have got the better of the contra; the long expected junction is effected in ſpite of all obſtacles and non-believers. The junction is effected primo, by Macdonald's ſecret retreat from Tuſcany, Leghorn, Lucca, Peſcia, Groſietto, Caſtiglione, Piombino, and ſeveral other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the ſea, partly leaving it behind: thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no waggon can paſs, ſlowly and on foot, and in ſmall craft, towards the Genoeſe. Tertio, by the loſs of his formidable army, (amounting with the corps of Montrichard to above 52,000 men, by their own account, 7000 of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoeſe.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almoſt into one maſs of inſurgents againſt their freebooting apoſtles of liberty. Quinto and ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy—*to unite themſelves in France into an eternal renunciation* of Italian conqueſts. *Quod erat expugnandum.*

HAGUE, July 30.

General Brune has officially notified his appointment as commander in chief over all the troops in our republic.

The new French miniſter Guyot is arrived here; though he has not yet delivered his credentials, yet he had ſeveral conferences with generals Brune and Daendals, and ſeveral members of our government.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legiſlative body.

The Engliſh have again taken ſeveral ſhips off Ameland.

From Marſeilles we learn, that Tripoli has declared war againſt Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corſairs have already captured two Daniſh ſhips.

Auguſt 2.

Our directory has propoſed, in a letter to the legiſlative aſſemblies, that the French general Brune ſhould alſo be entruſted, proviſionally, with the chief command of the Batavian army. This being confirmed, the directory actually conferred on him the chief command, for the reaſons, "that as the Britiſh government, in ſeveral parts of the channel, are preparing a ſecret expedition, it was requiſite inſtantly to eſtabliſh a perfect union of defence, which ſalutary meaſure ought not to be delayed until the negotiation of the two governments ſhould be decided on this point. That the French and Batavian diviſions ſhould not be confounded, and that the general ſhould reſpect the requiſition of all the conſtituted authorities, &c." On this occaſion the French general iſſued the following proclamation to both armies.

Comrades,

Jealous of its liberty and independence, the Batavian republic now aſſumes an attitude to deſpiſe menaces, and to repel aggreſſions. It has called on all citizens for the defence of their homes; their eagerneſs and ardour proclaim the ſame people, whoſe courage, pride and perſeverance aſtoniſhed the world two centuries paſt.

By an acknowledgment of eſteem, proceeding, from the alliance of two nations, this republic has conferred on me the chief command of its army. Thus, ſtill more cloſely united, the Batavians and French will puſh for their tried weapons, to form an inſurmountable barrier againſt the hords hired by a monopolizing government, who drag in their ſuite chains, confiſcations, pillage and ruin. No! never ſhall barbarians ravage illuſtrious Batavia, one of the moſt marvellous creations of liberty. Its frontiers are ſacred barriers, before which death only can be found.

Long live the republics of France and Batavia! The union of a free people is the pledge of triumphs.

FRANCFORT, Auguſt 6.

The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French, in and near Mentz, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Manheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works, as the repairing of them would occaſion immenſe expences. The Imperial troops augment in the environs of Manheim, and huſſars of Szekler go on the other ſide of the Maine, even under the cannon of Mentz.

At Ratiſbon, the majority of votes continue to refer the farther inquiry into the murder of the French miniſters, with all confidence, to the wiſdom of his Imperial majeſty.

As ſoon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he ſent it to Maſſena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brought it, ſtated that when he came away 18,000 men of the beſieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Breſcia and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In conſequence of which, Maſſena is expected to evacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Sztaray's corps, it is thought, will likewiſe advance thither.

TURIN, July 26.

We are informed that a conſiderable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Nice. Five thouſand men who compoſe it, are ſaid to have landed at Port Maurito. The French have impoſed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona is to pay two millions. Skirmiſhes, are daily fought in the environs of Dego, between the French and the inſurgents; the latter took 23 priſoners on the 13th. At Mondovi 250 Auſtrian troops are arrived.

A Ruſſian corps of 15,000 men has paſſed, in great haſte, through this city, going to Coni, and coming from Aleſſandria.

ALESSANDRIA, July 24.

The French garriſon in our citadel conſiſted of 2166 non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, and 213 officers, who marched out yeſterday, under a ſtrong eſcort, and were conducted as priſoners of war to Germany. In the citadel, which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 208 pieces of cannon of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military ſtores, but a very ſcanty lot of proviſions. Among the garriſon are likewiſe Swiſs, Ciſalpines, Piedmonteſe and Poles, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial ſervice of their own accord.

VIENNA, Auguſt 3.

Capitulation of the citadel of Aleſſandria, concluded between field-marſhal-lieutenant Bellegarde and general Gardanne, commandant of the citadel.

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall march out by the gate of Aſti with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, with two four-pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it ſhall keep its arms, and return to France, without ſerving againſt his Imperial majeſty and his allies before it is exchanged, which ſhall be done immediately. The perſons denoted in art. 2, ſhall not be ſubject to this exchange, not being priſoners of war.

Anſw. The garriſon ſhall march out with all the honours of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, ſurrender priſoners of war, and be ſent into the dominions of his Imperial majeſty.

Art. II. The general of brigade Gardanne, commanding the diviſion of the Tanaro, the adjutant-general, Louis, as well as all the officers of the ſtaff, with 300 men whom the general ſhall pick out, ſhall not be priſoners.

Anſw. General Gardanne, and all the perſons here mentioned, ſhall ſhare the ſame fate as the garriſon.

Art. III. All the officers ſhall keep their ſwords, horſes, field baggage, and other property; the ſoldiers their effects, and the perſons belonging to the army their horſes and baggage. Horſes ſhall be procured from poſt to poſt for the ſick officers and ſoldiers, as well as for thoſe who, being entitled to have horſes, have loſt them. The Piedmonteſe, Ciſalpines and Swiſs, making part of the French army, ſhall enjoy the advantages ſtipulated by this article for the French troops.

Anſw. The officers of the ſtaff, viz. General Gardanne, adjutant-gen. Louis, the chiefs of engineers and artillery, ſhall keep their ſwords: and all the officers in general their horſes, baggage, property and effects; and the ſoldiers their baggage. Care ſhall be immediately taken to procure horſes for ſuch of the priſoners as ſhall have occaſion for them on their march. The Piedmonteſe, Ciſalpines and Swiſs, ſhall, as well as the French troops, be treated as priſoners of war.

Art. IV. Ten covered waggons ſhall be granted, to tranſport the effects of the ſtaff of each corps, and the military cheſts, &c.

Anſw. It having been granted that every one ſhould keep his property, this article becomes uſeleſs; the military cheſts, however, as well as all the magazines, ſtores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmonteſe, or any other government, ſhall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated with the greateſt care in the hoſpitals, and not be priſoners of war.

Anſw. They ſhall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling ſhall be choſen for their hoſpital, which ſhall be attended by the ſurgeon of the garriſon.

Art. VI. Three hours after the ſigning of the capitulation, the outward poſts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St Antonio, ſhall be delivered up. None but Auſtrian commiſſaries, and ſuch as are ſent by the general of the beſieging army, ſhall be permitted to enter the citadel, which the Auſtrian troops ſhall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Anſw. Three hours after ſigning the capitulation, the troops of his Imperial majeſty ſhall occupy the inſide of the gate of Aſti, and the out poſts before it.

Art. VII. Should the French army be no longer on the frontiers of the Genoeſe territory, leave ſhall be given to diſpatch an officer of the garriſon to the commander in chief of that army with the capitulation.

Anſw. Granted.

Art. VIII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation ſhall be interpreted in favour of the garriſon.

Anſw. in this caſe, all proceedings ſhall be guided by equity.

Art. IX. The garriſon ſhall have a ſufficient eſcort, and general Gardanne a ſeparate one, to conduct them to the Genoeſe frontier.

Anſw. The garriſon, agreeably to the purport of the capitulation, ſhall, for its entire ſafety, have a ſufficient eſcort.

Additional articles.

Immediately after ſigning the capitulation, the Piedmonteſe hoſtages, detained in the citadel, ſhall be given up, with their property.

Art. XIV. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the ſtaff and a captain ſhall be given as hoſtages. Immediately after ſigning the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commiſſary, ſhall be ſent into the citadel from the Auſtrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depots delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or deſtroyed. The military cheſts and other effects belonging to different governments; the cavalry and artillery horſes and every thing belonging to the French government ſhall be given up. The garriſon ſhall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. by the gate of Aſti. Thoſe whom the delivering up of the effects ſhall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, ſhall remain there till their buſineſs is done. A ſeparate liſt of non-combatants ſhall be drawn up, and thoſe ſhall be ſent back to the French army. In fine, all the horſes and other objects belonging to his Imperial majeſty or to the officers of the Auſtrian and allied troops ſhall be delivered up. In faith hereof, two copies of this preſent capitulation ſhall be drawn up to be reſpectively ſigned and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Aleſſandria, July 21ſt, 10 o'clock, '99.

Signed,

Ct. BELLEGARDE, F. M. LT.
GARDANNE, gen. of brigade.
LOUIS.

"There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the reſt had not been inventaried when the courier came away; the number of the garriſon that marched out priſoners of war, amounted to 2400 men, without the ſick left behind.

"According to reports ſent by general count Klenau, to general Melas, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuſcany are quite ene-

raptured with the victories of the combined Imperial arms, and so favourably disposed by religion and loyalty to their prince, as well as by the hatred they bear to the enemy, that he could, without difficulty, take possession of Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Pescia.—The main body of his corps marched to Sarzanza, in order to be in a shorter line communicating with the army.

"Agreeable to the same reports, the insurgents of Florence have occupied the fortresses of Antignano and Piombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 pieces of cannon, and a French privateer, carrying three guns and 21 seamen. Volterra, and the whole tract of country towards Rome, is free, and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia remain still occupied by the enemy, a great number of whom fly to Ancona.

"General Kray reports under the 23d ult. that having successfully, and without damage, introduced the night before all the artillery and ammunition in the twelve batteries of the second parallel, he resolved to bombard Mantua immediately the next day with 111 pieces of cannon, besides the 31 Russian pieces of ordnance, directed against the citadel of St. Giorgio. We now expect the result."

The Neapolitan general, Marquis Caracciioli, who went over to the rebels, and fell into the hands of the English, who hung him on board the Minerva, and threw his body into the sea, was formerly 32 years an officer in the king's army. The number of Neapolitan rebels is divided into three classes, most of whom are nobles, viz Into Jacobins, or seducers, into republicans, and deluded persons. The first will be judged according to law; the second banished the king's dominions, with permission to justify themselves abroad, and if innocent, to return again; the third class will obtain an amnesty and general pardon.

BOURDEAUX, July 25.

What a spectacle our city presents, since the authorities have regenerated! exclaims the editor of the Journal of Bourdeaux. The appearance of the armed force, cannon mounted at the town hall, all seems calculated to alarm. Our fellow citizens assume grave countenances, and courageous resignation; by which we may calculate how far freemen will suffer the intolerable yoke of the most attrocious despotism. The robbers, amounting to about 1352, breathe nothing but blood and vengeance. The execution of the law is entrusted to men accustomed to brave it. Several arbitrary arrests have taken place, and great alarm prevails.

LYONS, July 27.

Though the cannon continue prepared, and our Menage hold its sittings, the town is tranquil. This may be attributed to the commander, who does not encourage the disorganisers. The club is hitherto not numerous; it is composed of workmen. Its door is guarded by 200 men. Some ridiculous motions have been made; such, for example, as to reduce citizen Tolosan to 3000 francs of income, and to employ the rest of his immense fortune in supporting the patriots. This motion was rejected. All the sittings conclude with singing the Marseillois.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Arrived this day, ship Castor and Pollux, captain Spence, from Hamburg, which she left on the 18th of August.

By the politeness of a passenger on board the Castor and Pollux, the editors of the Federal Gazette have been favoured with Hamburg Gazettes to the 16th August, inclusive, from which they are enabled to lay before their readers, news 22 days later from the continent of Europe, than any hitherto published in this city. Having received those papers at a late hour, they have time only to extract the following important articles.

LOWER ELBE, August 16.

The telegraphs from London to Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. had been at work two whole days, to collect most of the remaining ships of war into a channel fleet, for the reception of the combined French and Spanish fleets, should they venture to steer towards Ireland.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 3d of August, contains two supplements extraordinary of the 31st July and 2d August—the first with details of the capitulation of Alessandria, and the second with particulars of the siege of Mantua, down to the 26th; but late in the afternoon of the 3d, another supplement extraordinary was published, announcing the surrender of the town and citadel of Mantua, according to our expectation in our last number, and of which we had, however, already received a full confirmation from the empire, on Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

The Paris papers of the 6th of August contain nothing very material, nor any official accounts from the armies of Italy or Switzerland; but, respecting the latter, we know officially, from the Vienna Gazette Extraordinary, that some straggling parties from Moreau's army infest the valley of Bormido, for plunder, which made field-marshal Suwarrow give orders to general Klenau to pursue the French in their rear towards Genoa, and thus effect a closer junction with the main army. Eighteen thousand men had been detached from before Mantua, to join the grand army of the Russian chief. General Joubert will find his hands full on assuming the command of the united forces of Macdonald and Moreau, with the reinforcements from Nice, as the whole will not amount to more than 32,000 men. Moreau goes to the army of Switzerland, and Massena is said to be recalled to Paris.

We also learn officially, that the whole Adriatic coast, except Fano and Ancona, is evacuated by the French; and that they retreat towards Foligno and Spoletto, in the high road to Rome, which private accounts state to be surrounded by the Neapolitan, Roman and Tuscan insurgents.

From Switzerland we hear of no farther operations.

Several rumours prevailed respecting Denmark joining the coalition, by the interference of his Russian majesty; but those rumours cannot yet be traced to an authentic source: thus, we cannot, without impropriety, mention any farther particulars at present.

The Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 26th July, contains a long list of promotions in the army, and the official report of field-marshal Suwarrow of the affairs in Italy until the 19th June; which concludes, "His Imperial highness the grand duke Constantine Pawlowich, from a zeal for the general cause, led the Russian front troops, on the 17th, to the reinforcement of the left wing, and, by his unremitting perseverance, conduced greatly to our victory."

The declaration of war by his Russian majesty, against Spain, on account of her alliance with France, is an event which must render that kingdom very *lukewarm* in the republican cause, if it does not ultimately detach it.

VIENNA, August 3.

Triumph! triumph! Mantua, the key of Italy has fallen! and its conquest is secured to the victorious arms of our monarch. This day's Court Gazette contains the following three supplements extraordinary, upon our rapid successes in Italy:—

First supplement extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 31.

"General Melas sent hither by captain Ertel, of the engineers, the capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, besides 6 stand of colours, which the garrison has laid down.

Third supplement extraordinary.

August 3.

(Late at night)

SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

"The general of artillery, baron Kray, has sent us by major Fuhrman, of the engineers, the momentous and pleasing intelligence of the surrender of the city and fortress of Mantua.

"The following events preceded the surrender of this place. Already in the night of the 25th the redoubts on the dyke between Ceresa and Tee were carried by assault. On the 26th the enemy had evacuated fort St. Georgia, leaving behind several pieces of cannon and ammunition, and our troops occupied it immediately. The prisoners brought in declared, that the enemy were so feeble, as to have scarce men left to relieve the posts. On the 27th in the night our third parallel almost ready and advanced to the glacis, the enemy afraid of a storm upon the hornwork of Pradella, left the latter about midnight and retired into the city. Our posts of riflemen, who had slily pushed forward, observing this, patroled after the enemy, and the works abandoned were immediately occupied by captain, count Bey, of the rangers of d'Aspre, with his company, notice given of it in the trenches and the works in the latter were advanced to the crowning of the glacis and redoubts against the city. In this hornwork the enemy left behind 17 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars most of them dismounted and spiked, with the ammunition belonging to them.

"This induced general Kray, partly to gain time to continue the works, partly to make the enemy's fire cease, to send early in the morning of the 26th, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, count Orlandini, with a written summons into the fortress, to the commandant, together with an account of the circumstances of the enemy's army, the surrender of the citadel of Alessandria, as also the occupation of Florence, Leghorn and Lucca by our troops.

"The fire hereupon ceased on both sides, and while general Kray was waiting for the commandant's answer, he gave orders to carry on without interruption the works in that hornwork for mortar batteries, and for battering redoubts in the third parrallel, so that should the enemy not agree to the capitulation offered them, a breach could shortly be made and the fortress taken by storm.

"In the night between the 27th and 28th the said lieutenant-colonel count Orlandini returned to general Kray, accompanied by the French general of brigade Monet, and brought him, amongst other terms of capitulation, that of the free departure of the garrison. General Kray answered, that he neither could nor would grant any terms, without the garrisons surrendering at discretion as prisoners of war. At last in the evening of the 28th the hostile commandant notified in writing, that he would allow the being made prisoners of war, on condition of the garrison's being permitted to return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged for Imperial royal prisoners, that, this being granted, he would remain behind three months prisoner of war, with his generals, his staff and other officers, but in no very distant part of the German hereditary dominions of his majesty the emperor, and that at the expiration of the said time only he desired to be escorted back to France on his parole.

"To avoid all farther effusions of blood and to prevent the destruction of the city of Mantua, in fine to save time for our future operations, general Kray found himself induced to accept those proposals.

"In consequence thereof the capitulation was settled on the 30th; on the same day the garrison, about 10,000 men strong, marched out by the citadel, laid down their arms on the glacis, and was immediately escorted in 3 columns to the French frontiers, agreeably to the above-mentioned conditions. Both the capitulations, as well as the particulars relative to this important conquest, will forthwith be published."

The speedy surrender of Mantua secures us the conquest of all Italy. The operations of war will now take a different turn, as Suwarrow and Melas will have free play. Had the commandant of Mantua not surrendered that key of Italy, every preparation had been made to carry it by storm, in which a considerable number of Russians was to be employed. By this important exploit, general Kray has added fresh laurels to his military fame, already so brilliant by his having defeated Scherer, and thus laid the foundation to our successes in Italy. Mantua having fallen, the speedy surrender of every other fortress to the allies, may now be expected. The garrison is not to serve against the emperor and his allies for a twelvemonth. The scaling ladders which would have been used to storm that fortress, had it not surrendered, are of a new construction, so that two men might have climbed up one ladder.

In the kingdom of Naples is now a regular army of 25,000 English, Russian and Neapolitan troops. As soon as Ancona is taken, and the Roman territory delivered from the French, this army will join field-marshal Suwarrow, with all the well disposed insurgents. The king of Naples is not yet gone to his capital, but remains in Calabria, till every thing shall have been properly prepared for his reception.

According to some private letters from Italy, general Surrurier having been concerned in the conspiracy at Milan, will not be exchanged for general Mack, but remain a prisoner at Venice, and general Fiorella, his accomplice, who was abroad on his parole, will be sent to the fortress of Rufstein.

According to letters from Constantinople, Buonaparte is endeavouring to escape from Egypt to France. But commodore Sir Sidney Smith had made such preparations on the coast of Egypt, that it will not be easy for a French ship to get away.

Lord Minto, the new British ambassador, is just arrived in this capital.

October 7.

We are informed, by a gentleman who received a letter from North-Carolina, that the yellow fever rages in all the principal towns of that state.

Extract of a letter from the master of the schooner Cornelia to his owners in this city.

HAVANNA, September 17, 1799.

"I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival here—I have been strictly examined and overhaled by English men of war, and New-Providence privateers—Was boarded first by the York, 64, after detention of 12 hours permitted to proceed; the next day by the Arab frigate, treated politely and permitted to proceed; the next day following, by four New-Providence privateers, carried in to an anchor under Stirrups key, my hold broke up, down to the kelson fore and aft, and after a detention of 30 hours permitted to proceed.

"I was informed yesterday by the captain of a Philadelphia schooner from New-Providence, that your brig detained there was cleared, and that she was to proceed for this port in a few days."

GEORGE-TOWN, October 4.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 15th of September last, a large shoal of DRUM FISH was discovered in Brittain's Bay, St. Mary's county, by a small boy, who gave notice to captain Philip Ford; who immediately took his negroes and laid his seine around part of the shoal and caught between two and three thousand, which on an average weighed seventy-five pounds each. He generously gave immediate notice to his neighbours, who came from all directions within 15 miles, to the place where they were caught, and accepted of as many as they could conveniently carry away.

Annapolis, October 10.

Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executrix,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW, }

September 28, 1799. 4w

TAKEN up as a stray, a grey MARE, branded on the near buttock O, trots and gallops, and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w3

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, the 1st of October, 1799, which, if not taken up before the first of January, 1800, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDIRSON, Esq; Prince-George's county.
Thomas G. Addison, Esq; Prince G. county.
Mr. John Boone, near Piscataway, 2.
Miss Ann F. Beall, near Piscataway.
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; near Piscataway, 2.
Capt. Robert A. Beall, near Piscataway.
John Smith Brookes, Esq; Upper-Marlbro', P. G. C. Maryland.
Doct. William Baker, near Piscataway.
Mrs. Claryea Bond, near Piscataway, P. G. C. Maryland.
Maj. Joseph Crose, near Bladensburg, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Joseph Coombs, near Piscataway, 2.
The right rev. Thomas Jno. Clagett, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Henry Davidson, Piscataway.
Miss Digges, Warburton.
Miss Margrett Fleming, at Mr. Judson Clagett's, Piscataway.
Mr. W. W. Harwood, Upper-Marlbro', P. G. Maryland.
Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 2.
Messrs Lowes, Prince-George's county.
Mr. George Lee, Poplar Hill, Charles county.
Mr. Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.
Mr. Thomas Mundell, mercht. Piscataway.
Doct. Thomas Marshall, Mount Arearatt, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Richard Morland, Prince-George's county.
William Marbury, Esq; near Piscataway, P. G. county.
Mr. Henry M'Pherson, at or near Piscataway.
Mr. Joshua Mudd, near Piscataway, P. G. C.
Mr. William Richardson, Prince G. county.
Mr. Edward A. Price, Port-Tobacco.
Mr. Robert Simms, near Piscataway.
Mr. William Tyler, Piscataway.
Mr. James Virmillion, near Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Benoni H. Wade, mercht. Piscataway.
Mr. John Woods, mercht. Piscataway, Maryland.
Monsieur Monsieur Gacqua Fenwick, pour remitta a Pierre F. B. Dejean, courigivii, a Piscataway, en Maryland.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MELLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place: to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment. 4 w

September 30, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

w 8 BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of JOHN MARRIOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TWO negro men and one negro woman. The sale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale for CASH.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, as the subscriber is desirous of settling up said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the COLT's PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take NOTICE, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the *race*.

September 25, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, to settle and adjust the accounts with the several supervisors of public roads and collector of said county.

September 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THE creditors of RICHARD BENNETT, an insolvent debtor, are requested to produce their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place he intends to make a dividend of the money arising from the sale of the said Bennett's effects in his hands among all the creditors, according to law. 3 w

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the murderous villain.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting-house, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named PAUL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably stout and well set, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect some of his friends may furnish him with others; he may probably change his name, and get some free negro's pass. He was raised at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, and information given to me, so that I get him again. w 4

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his escape he attempted to murder his master, by giving him a severe wound on the head with a club, without the least provocation. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. w 8

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

w 8 VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency. JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency. w 8

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency. w 3

JAMES BROWN.

September 25, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFF's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forged pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself DICK, and says he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse osnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non
of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

BACON'S LAWS
For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BRICE HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ANN HOWARD, Administratrix.

JUST RECEIVED,

on LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore, and for sale by

GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles-street, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

A sister of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Castle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every symptom of an increasingly dangerous consumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the use of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and some times partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, through loss of strength; some times could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable good health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account.

Yours, very respectfully,

AQUILA GOLDING, *Harford road*

two miles from Baltimore.

The numberless cures performed by this medicine, render it interesting to persons of every age and in every situation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing disease; it effectually cleanses and strengthens the stomach and bowels, so necessary at this season of the year, and the proprietor solemnly assures the public, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the tenderest infant of a week old, or the most delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchased this medicine to specify any disagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its use.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, *late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of*

BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF

DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extensive and long experience in the East and West-Indies and in America has proved HAHN's FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently discharging viscid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate secretion thereof, and removing obstinate costiveness, the general causes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They possess a peculiar antiseptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the system, and enable it to resist effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every description.

They have never failed producing the happiest effects in cases of languor and debility; sickness at the stomach, and loss of appetite; giddiness and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar use to seamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine chest.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A safe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every description.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use.)

For rheumatisms, gout, palsy, numbness, bruises, sprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the sting of poisonous insects of every kind, particularly of *moschettoes, gnats, bugs, wasps, bees, &c.*

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

Also,

CHURCH's PECTORAL PILLS.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new mall round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Ship timber wanted.

THE subscriber being authorised to contract with one or more persons for the timber of a seventy-four gun ship, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Washington, will receive proposals for any part thereof until a sufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to consist of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

Boarding House,

At the sign of the Scales, Church-street,

WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON.

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 1 1/3, chair, horse and boy, 35/. per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

w 8 HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799.

w 7 FRS. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Those that do not comply with the above notice shall be excluded from any part or dividend of the estate.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of August, who says that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a scar on his upper lip and a great many scars on his back, occasioned by the whip; his cloathing is an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of August, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who says that he was set free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and stout made, has a scar on his right hand; his cloathing is a new wool hat, striped swandown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, old shoes, with nails in the soles. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD has, for some cause unknown, absconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April last, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring suits against any person who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away she took sundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enlisted in the service of the United States on the 5th day of August, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north side of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and secures the said deserter in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain in the 9th reg. U. S. intt.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swandown waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in any gaol, so that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

For SALE,

SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.